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for us?" Categorical answers are not given, but broad, bold lines point the way. (1) The question of right is brought to the touchstone of the Declaration of Independence, whose phrases are to be taken seriously. Our mission is "to spread freedom throughout the world by teaching as many men and women as possible in freedom's largest home." The health of the nations may demand restrictions upon immigration; these restrictions should not, however, be dictated by catchwords, prejudice, material interests, or excessive civic prudence. (2) "The average immigrant today shows the markings of virtue which have distinguished the best Americans" of all generations: idealism, heroism, civic devotion, zeal for education, enthusiasm for home-building. "The ghost of the Mayflower pilots every immigrant ship, and Ellis Island is another name for Plymouth Rock." (3) Whether immigration is good for us depends quite as much upon us as upon the immigrants. Americans are partners in the sins charged against him. Stop the solicitation and importation of aliens if we would rid ourselves of the least desirable element. "Put the brakes on Wall Street instead of on Ellis Island," if we would conserve our resources. Apply freely our wealth, learning, and unspent energy, if we would assimilate the alien and at the same time save the nation from decadence. It is fortunate for America that "great numbers are coming to remind us of 'the promise of American life,' and insist that it shall not be forgotten."

The book is marked by charm and vigor of presentation, rather than by originality of thought or closeness of reasoning. It is an earnest of the idealism and the great expectations which many immigrants bring to our gates; and a challenge to our Americanism, which is not to be treated lightly, however strong our conviction that further restriction is consistent with our highest service to humanity.

PAUL S. PEIRCE

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The Negro Races. A Sociological Study. Vol. II. By JEROME DOWD. New York: Neale Publishing Co., 1914. Pp. 310. \$2.50.

In this second volume of his "sociological studies of mankind from the standpoint of race," Professor Dowd has followed the general plan used in his first volume on the negro races published in 1907. The only important change is that here the whole discussion is grouped by racial divisions rather than by geographical districts. The volume deals with

the Galla and the Bantu stocks, and there are supplementary chapters on the negroes of the East, the origin of the negroes, and the negroes of Liberia. The chief branches of each stock are described from the standpoint of economic life, family life, ceremonial life, aesthetic life, and psychological life. Professor Dowd has made judicious use of the standard authorities on Africa for purposes of description, but he has also enriched his descriptions with some illuminating interpretations. Especially interesting are his ideas on the influence of missionaries and his view of the results of the policy of making over aboriginal populations in the image of the white man. The book presents an excellent study of the African background of the American negro question, which is to be the subject of Professor Dowd's third volume.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY

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Materials for the Study of Elementary Economics. Edited by LEON CARROLL MARSHALL, CHESTER WHITNEY WRIGHT, and JAMES ALFRED FIELD. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1913. Pp. xvii+927.

The teaching of elementary economics has been greatly facilitated and improved in recent years, in no small measure through the recognition that the average student needs more material than the ordinary textbook can supply, and in a more accessible form than the "reserved" shelves of the library. Of the now considerable number of "readings" and "sourcebooks" published, this one seems most likely to answer the general need. Certainly no two teachers will have exactly the same notion of the sort of emphasis or the nature of the material that should be afforded students in elementary economics, and it may be, as one editor of a recent set of readings says, that it is advisable for every university to get out its own book—though that seems a large possibility of reduplication and energy wasted merely for the sake of unimportant individual or local predilections. The book under review, however, contains so large an amount and variety of material that it should appeal to most teachers of economics as a highly desirable compilation to have in their students' hands, even though not all of it can be actively utilized in any one class, perhaps.

In the care with which the selections have been made and edited the book is most praiseworthy. Doubtless some instructors will consider the field of choice too wide, as admitting much material of a sociological